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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

An Institute of Medicine panel has called for a federal effort to create a "computer atlas" of the human brain: Page A5.

A team of scientists says the smoke plumes from burning Kuwaiti oil wells are unlikely to affect the global climate: Page A5.

Support for "early intervention" efforts to prepare children for college is growing in Congress: Page A15.

Education Secretary Alexander told a House panel that accrediting agencies should stay out of the debate over diversity: Page A15.

The House approved an education budget for fiscal 1992 that would cause spending on student aid to lag behind inflation: Page A15.

A foundation at the University of South Carolina has been ordered to pay two news organizations \$227,000 for destroying documents: Page A21.

The Kellogg fund has awarded \$47.5-million to develop community-based health care in underserved regions: Page A21.

The presidents' commission of the N.C.A.A. has recommended that academic standards for athletes be toughened significantly: Page A25.

The Ivy League plans to reduce the number of admission slots held for football players each year: Page A25.

Berlin's parliament will dismiss hundreds of faculty members at seven universities in the eastern part of the city: Page A27.

SECTION 1 Pages A1-32

Athletics	A25-26
Books	A9
Business & Philanthropy	A21-22
Coming Events	A29
Computers	A14
Deadlines	A31
Deaths	A29
Gazette	A28
Government & Politics	A15-20
Grants	A22
International	A27
Personal & Professional	A11-14
Scholarship	A5-10
Students	A23-24

SECTION 2 Pages B1-32

Bulletin Board	B5-31
End Paper	B32
Opinion & Letters	B1-4

RIDING A WAVE OF POPULARITY

As Black Colleges Grow More Selective, Some Worry They Are Becoming Elitist



Keith Amos, a senior at Xavier U. of Louisiana: "If you have more students with higher scores, you have to give them incentives to come."

By MICHELE N-K COLLISON

NEW ORLEANS

Keith Amos was a man in demand: He is black, he was the valedictorian of his high-school class, and he scored 28 out of a possible 36 on the American College Testing Program's A.C.T. assessment. Universities such as Brown and Stanford sought him out.

But Mr. Amos decided to attend Xavier University of Louisiana, a historically black institution here.

"It's flattering to know that the top colleges in the country want you," says Mr. Amos, who will be a senior this fall. "But you know here that people care about you. They want you to be your best and succeed."

When black high-school graduates headed to predominantly white institutions in the 1970's and early 1980's,

many black institutions went begging for students. But for the past six years, black colleges have been riding a wave of popularity. In greater and greater numbers, high-achieving students such as Mr. Amos are forsaking Ivy League institutions and other selective universities for black colleges.

No Longer Colleges of Last Resort

As a result, many black institutions have become more selective and are turning down students whose test scores and grades would have gained them admission just five years ago. No longer seen as colleges of last resort, institutions such as Clark Atlanta, Johnson C. Smith, and Dillard Universities are becoming more selective. And institutions that already were selec-

Continued on Page A23

3 Education Researchers Played Key Role in Decision to Uphold All-Male Policy at Va. Military Institute

By SCOTT JASCHIK

Three of the nation's most prominent education researchers played an unusual role in last month's federal court decision upholding the right of the Virginia Military Institute to admit only men.

Federal Judge Jackson L. Kiser cited the work of the three scholars throughout his opinion, and lawyers for the military institute say the research was crucial to building the case. But the three scholars differ on whether their research was used appropriately, and whether Judge Kiser made the correct call on V.M.I.

The three researchers are Alexander W. Astin, director of the Higher Education Research Institute at the University of California at Los Angeles; Richard C. Richardson, Jr., a professor of educational

leadership and policy studies at Arizona State University; and David Riesman, an emeritus professor of sociology at Harvard University and the author of numerous studies on higher education.

An 'Anachronistic Institution'

Mr. Astin, who declined repeated requests from V.M.I. lawyers that he testify on the institute's behalf, says the research that Judge Kiser cited was completely out of date. He says V.M.I. is an "anachronistic institution."

The other two researchers did testify as paid expert witnesses for V.M.I. Mr. Richardson is well known in academe for urging colleges to change themselves to become more welcoming to minority stu-

Continued on Page A11

U.S. Has Barred Grants to 6 Scientists in Past 2 Years

174 allegations of misconduct examined in new 'integrity' effort

By DAVID L. WHEELER

The Department of Health and Human Services has barred six scientists from receiving federal grants or contracts and levied lesser penalties against eight others since it established new "scientific integrity" offices two years ago.

The names of those found guilty of scientific misconduct, their offenses, and the sanctions imposed by their employers and the federal government were obtained by *The Chronicle* under the Freedom of Information Act.

The department's Office of Scientific Integrity, located at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Md., was created in March 1989 to calm rising Congressional and public concern over fraud in biomedical research.

The office, which investigates scientific misconduct in research financed by the N.I.H. and other research institutes in the department's Public Health Service, has itself become the subject of increasing scrutiny and debate in recent months. Ac-

Summaries of the scientific-misconduct cases resolved by the Public Health Service in the last two years appear on Page A7.

cused scientists have complained that they were not treated fairly in the office's investigations, and whistle blowers have accused the office of not taking their allegations seriously (*The Chronicle*, May 15).

From Plagiarism to Fabricated Data

As of last week, the office had examined 174 allegations of scientific misconduct, according to Lyle W. Bivens, the director of the Office of Scientific Integrity Review. The review office double-checks the investigations of the scientific-integrity office, sets Public Health Service policies on scientific misconduct, and makes final recommendations on penalties for researchers found to have engaged in scientific misconduct, which ranges from plagiarism to outright fabrication of data.

In 86 cases, Mr. Bivens says, preliminary inquiries conducted either by the in-

Continued on Page A6

Chief Executive Salaries
Up 6% a Year Since 1988

Salaries of academic chief executives have grown by 6 percent a year since 1988, and perquisites have also increased steadily, a survey has found.

STORY ON PAGE A11

MARGINALIA

"There are no days more full in childhood than those that are not lived at all, the days lost in a favorite book." —John McGahern, novelist, in the April 28 issue of The New York Times Book Review, and quoted in the June 5 issue of The Chronicle

"Il n'y a peut-être pas de jours de notre enfance que nous ayons si pleinement vécus que ceux que nous avons cru laisser sans les vivre, ceux que nous avons passés avec un livre préféré." —Marcel Proust, On Reading, Souvenir Press, 1972 (our thanks to a Chronicle reader)

Memorandum at California State University, Long Beach:

"Effective with the June payroll (which is scheduled to be distributed on Monday, July 1st), it will be the responsibility of the Main Warrant clerk to go to the Cashier's Office to pick up the payroll checks for their area.

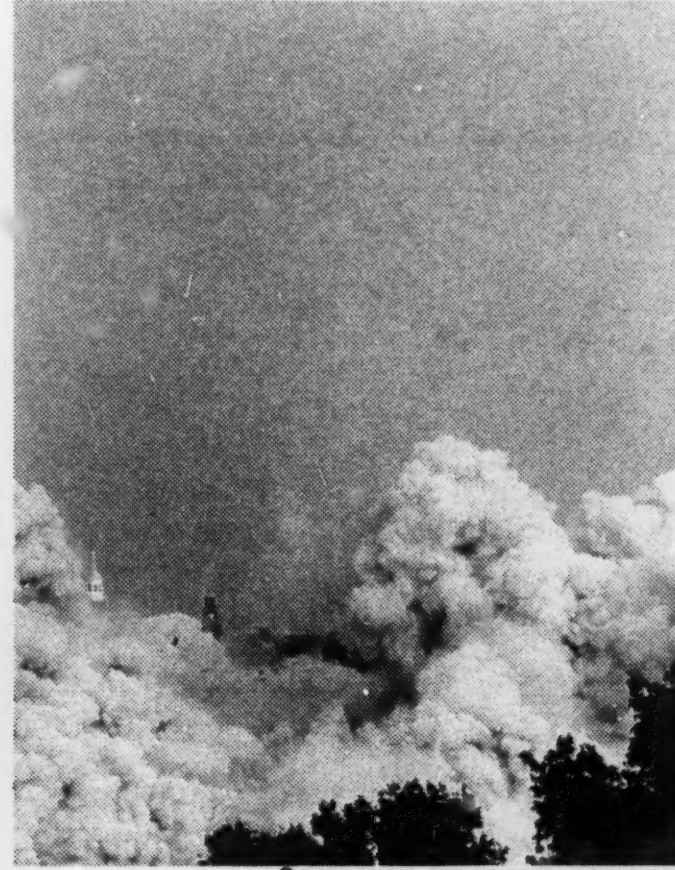
"Each Main Warrant area will be assigned two (2) locked red bags by Payroll & Benefit Services. At all times and for each department, the Cashier's Office will have one (1) of the red bags and the Main Warrant Clerk will have the other red bag. This will allow the Cashier's Office to put all payroll checks for each pick-up area into a red bag and lock it. The Main Warrant Clerk will carry his/her empty red bag (at an assigned time) to the Cashier's Office and exchange it for the one that has the payroll checks in it. This bag must remain locked until the Main Warrant Clerk gets back to his/her office/department. After unlocking the bag, the Warrant Clerk should perform the same sorting process that they use presently. When the payroll checks have been taken out of the bag and distributed, the bag must be used to return all unclaimed checks to the Cashier's Office within five (5) days. The red bag must always be used to pick up and return payroll checks. The locked bag is meant to provide an extra measure of security and should be used as instructed. It is also suggested that two (2) employees are authorized to pick up the payroll checks as this will add another measure of safety.

"After plans have been finalized with the Business Office, we will let you know your assigned time to arrive at the Cashier's Office to pick up payroll checks for your area. At that time, we will also give the red locked bag for your area to you. A new signature authorization card is in the printing process and will be mailed out shortly. Any changes to authorized Warrant Clerks must be noted on this new authorization form. If you have any questions, please call me at extension 4164."

After we return those unclaimed checks, don't you have both bags?

—C.G.

In Brief



© TONY JONES, THE CINCINNATI ENQUIRER

The University of Cincinnati demolished a 26-story dormitory last week to clear room for a park. Sander Hall, which opened in 1971 as the university's first co-educational dormitory, had stood empty since 1982, when it was closed for renovation.

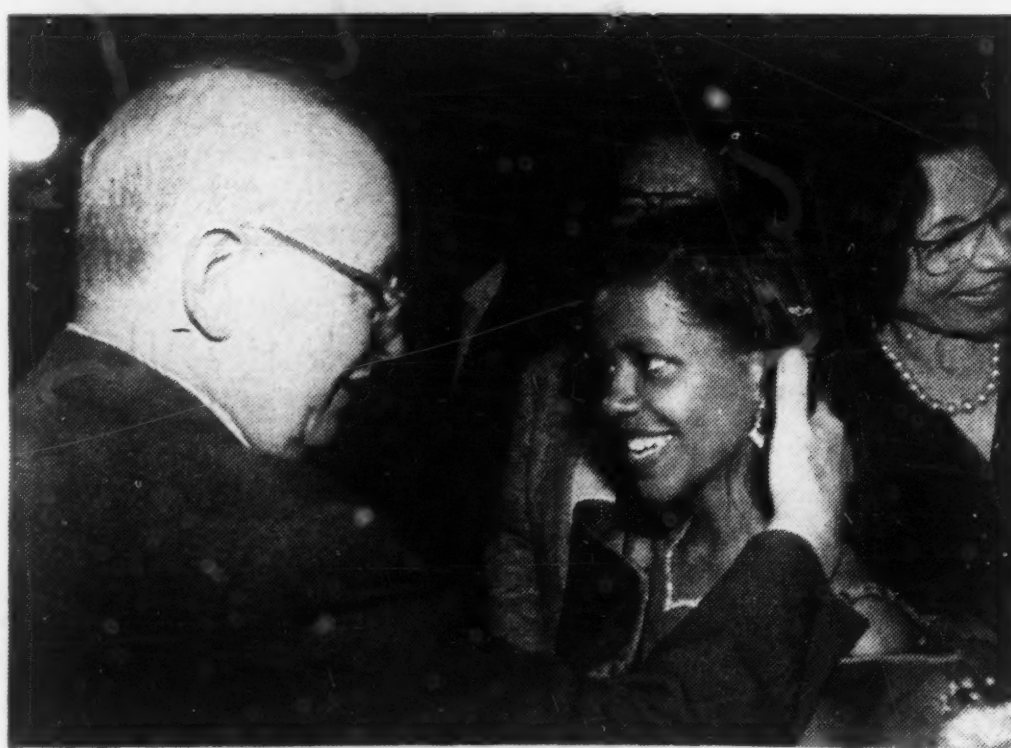
Reunion brings patron and students together

NEW YORK—Ten years ago, Eugene Lang made an offer to sixth graders in a graduation speech at a public school here: If they stayed in school, he would pay their college tuition.

At a reunion at the school last week, Mr. Lang saw the fruits of his labor. Of the 61 students who

had received his offer, 45 had obtained a high-school diploma or its equivalent. Of those, 32 had gone on to college.

Mr. Lang (below), who heads an international licensing and technology-transfer company, provided tutoring and counseling for the students. After making his offer to the 61, Mr. Lang established the I Have a Dream Foundation, which supports 10,000 low-income students in similar programs in 41 cities.



AP

Poster at Penn State ignites controversy

STATE COLLEGE, PA.—A poster designed to draw attention to racism and other forms of discrimination has stirred a controversy at Pennsylvania State University.

The poster, which was developed by a team of administrators here, contains slurs that have been used to describe whites, blacks, women, homosexuals, the elderly, religious people, and the handicapped. The poster also includes epithets against American Indians and people of European and Russian ancestry.

The poster says: "There's a nasty name for everyone. Includ-

ing you. Think about it." University officials said they wanted to draw students' attention to the pain associated with slurs.

About 5,000 copies of the poster are being distributed to Penn State's 22 campuses and will be posted in residence halls, classroom buildings, and libraries.

Some students have criticized the poster. They say that in trying to draw attention to discrimination, the university has simply offended some people. But Bill Mahon, director of public information, says: "Although this poster obviously isn't going to change a hard-core bigot, other people are very ripe to learn more about diversity, and we're hoping the poster gets them talking about it."

U. of Miami official says he falsified aid data

CORAL GABLES, FLA.—Federal officials are investigating a former employee of the University of Miami who has admitted to falsifying financial-aid applications for students, mostly athletes, at the university.

Tony Russell (right), the former assistant academic coordinator for the athletic department, told local newspapers that in his two years at the university, he had altered Pell Grant applications for about 40 students by reporting lower family incomes. The changes helped students qualify for more aid than they otherwise would have received. Mr. Russell said he then had told students they owed an additional \$85 to \$100 for a government-processing fee and pocketed the money to support a cocaine habit.

Mr. Russell, who was fired about four weeks ago by the university after another employee discovered the discrepancies, would comment only through his lawyer, Roy J. Kahn, who said



MIAMI HERALD

Mr. Russell felt he was helping the students get money for college.

After conducting its own preliminary investigation, the University of Miami notified the U.S. Education Department and the U.S. Attorney's office, which are now investigating the case. It is unclear whether students were aware of the scam or if other employees were involved, a university official said. The National Collegiate Athletic Association will decide what action it might take after the federal investigation is complete.

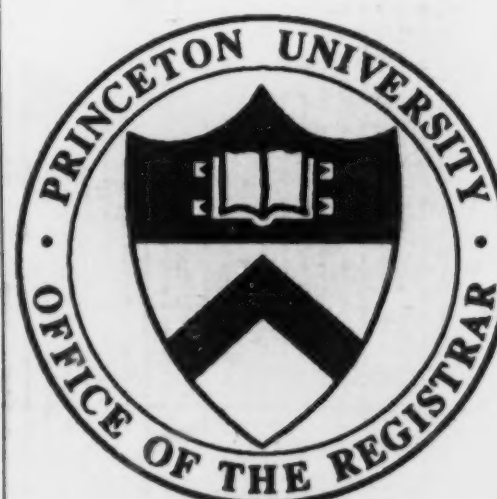
University seal stolen from office at Princeton

PRINCETON, N.J. — Princeton University officials last week warned universities and employers to be on the alert for falsified transcripts that could be created with materials that were stolen from the registrar's office.

The university's seal, blank transcript paper, and the rubber stamp bearing the name of the registrar were taken. C. Anthony Broh, the registrar, said he suspected the documents that could be created with the materials would most likely be used to fool employers.

Princeton has begun changing

the format of its transcripts for future graduates. Currently, legitimate transcripts can be identified only by the mark of the registrar's postage meter. Officials have warned recent graduates that they may be questioned about their transcripts.



'In' Box

Hofstra University enjoyed a happy ending to normally bitter faculty-contract talks that in previous years often resulted in faculty strikes.

Indeed, this year's talks between the administration and the campus chapter of the American Association of University Professors ended with a collective-bargaining agreement almost three months before the current contract was set to expire, at the end of August.

Failed contract negotiations in 1976, 1979, 1982, 1985, and 1988 led to faculty walkouts that lasted from a half day to eight days. The institution's first contract talks in 1973 were the only other ones that did not end in a strike.

A new spirit of harmony also marked recent contract negotiations between the faculty union and Board of Trustees of the California State University.

For the first time since the California Faculty Association was founded in 1983, the talks were held "without acrimony and without declaring impasse or requiring a mediator or fact finder," says Sam Strafaci, director of employee relations for the 20-campus system. He attributes the harmonious atmosphere largely to a new method of bargaining in which major issues were discussed by committees in informal settings, rather than having all matters debated solely by chief negotiators.

Patrick Nicholson, president of the union, says the change in negotiations also reflects new board leadership by "more pragmatic-minded trustees," and their recognition that the system could achieve much more if "they tried to work with us, rather than around us."

A new company affiliated with Arizona State University intends to provide one-stop shopping for anyone in the state looking for experts.

More than 150 professors from three universities are expected to join the University Consulting Group, a consulting and expert-witness service for businesses, professionals, and government organizations. Professors at Arizona State, Northern Arizona University, and the University of Arizona are invited to join the group for \$250 each. In return, the members will be provided with such services as advertising, contract negotiation, and administrative support. Consulting fees will range from \$50 to \$200 an hour.

The group is modeled after the University Research Consortium, an organization of more than 100 professors that was formed at the University of Minnesota in 1982. That consortium now generates about \$500,000 a year in consulting fees. The Minnesota and Arizona groups are thought to be the only two privately operated, university-affiliated consulting groups in the country.

Personal & Professional

Salaries of Chief Executives in Higher Education Found to Have Grown By 6% a Year Since 1988

Steady increase in perquisites reported; most common are residences, club memberships, and tuition

By COURTNEY LEATHERMAN

The paychecks that college and university presidents take home represent only part of the generous compensation packages that many institutions provide their chief executive officers, a survey of 874 campuses has found.

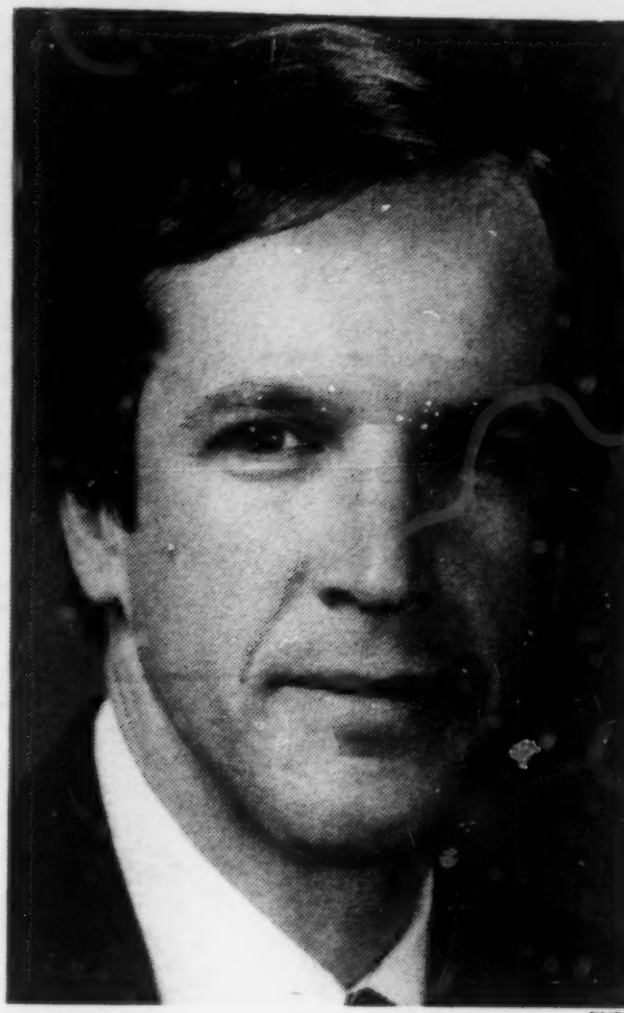
Average salaries for academic chief executives—including heads of higher-education systems—have grown by about 6 per cent a year since 1988. In academic 1990-91, average salaries ranged from \$238,000 at private research universities to \$58,400 at church-related community colleges.

In addition, most chief executives enjoyed a steady increase in perquisites. The most common included official residences, club memberships, and tuition for children.

Controversies Prompt Changes

Such perquisites have been controversial at many institutions in recent years, particularly public colleges. The regents of the University System of Georgia, for example, recently decided to end their practice of providing housing for some college presidents. Their announcement followed revelations that the former president of Georgia State University, John A. Palms, now the president of the University of South Carolina, had spent more than \$500,000 to renovate the official residence.

The survey, which looked at compensation practices at public and private colleges and universities, was the fourth since 1984 sponsored by the College and University



John M. Toller: There has been a slow but steady increase in the number of female presidents. "It isn't by leaps and bounds, it's by inches."

Personnel Association, the Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges, and the American Council on Education.

This year's survey turned up few changes in compensation practices since the last survey was conducted in 1988. Chief executives of research universities were still the highest paid—earning an av-

erage of \$141,500, compared with \$90,300 for those at other four-year institutions. Presidents at private institutions earned higher average salaries than those at public institutions—\$106,600 compared with \$94,700.

Slow but Steady Gains by Women

As in the past, this year's survey found that the typical college president was a man, 54 years old, who had held his position for seven years. John M. Toller, personnel director at the University of Connecticut and chairman of CUPA's survey advisory committee, noted, however, that there had been a slow but steady increase in the proportion of female presidents—from 8 per cent in 1984 to 11 per cent this year. "It isn't by leaps and bounds, it's by inches," he said.

Following is a summary of the benefits and employment conditions at participating institutions. Because of differences in the number of institutions surveyed and in reporting practices, exact comparisons from one survey year to the next are not always possible.

SALARIES

The survey broke down salaries by type of institution, budget size, enrollment, and control. It found that typically the larger an institution's operating budget and enrollment, the larger the compensation package.

Average salaries at research universities varied greatly, depending on the institu-

Continued on Following Page

3 Researchers Played Key Role in Judge's Decision to Uphold VMI Policy

Continued From Page A1

dents and faculty members. But Mr. Richardson says he came to believe that it would be wrong to force V.M.I. to change to admit women.

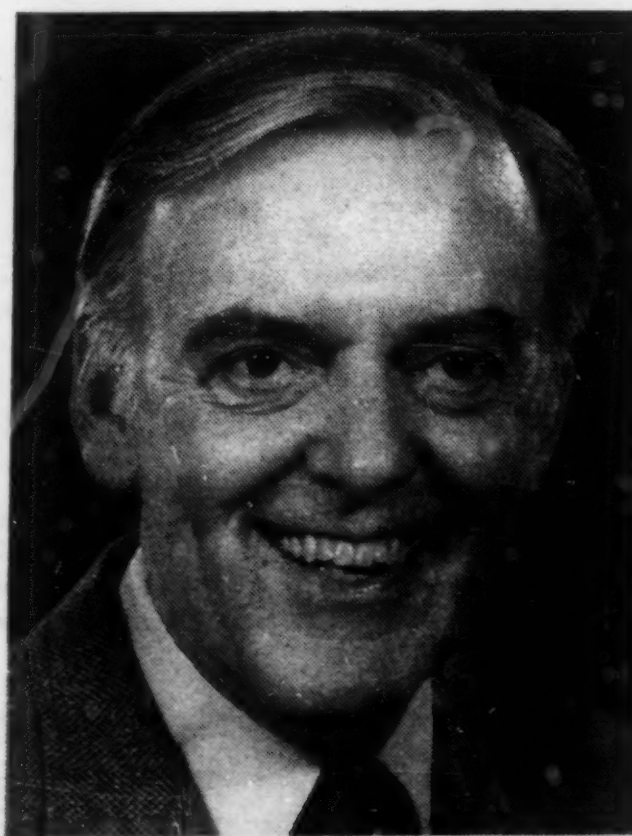
Benefits From Single-Sex Education

Mr. Riesman says he was happy to be involved in the case because he has long believed in single-sex education.

V.M.I., one of only two all-male public universities in the nation, was in court because the U.S. Justice Department had charged that its admissions policies violated the Civil Rights Act. Judge Kiser's decision in V.M.I.'s favor, however, said that "a substantial body of exceedingly persuasive evidence supports V.M.I.'s contention that some students, both male and female, benefit from attending a single-sex college."

Frank B. Atkinson, one of V.M.I.'s lawyers, says the research cited by the defense team was important because V.M.I. never denied that it discriminated against women. To defend the institute's admissions policies, Mr. Atkinson says, the lawyers needed to "prove through scholarly research that single-sex education is an important objective."

He adds: "I think the judge gave a great



Alexander W. Astin of U.C.L.A.'s Higher Education Research Institute: "V.M.I. is not typical of the men's institutions we had in our sample in those days."

deal of credence to the testimony of the experts."

One of those experts, Mr. Astin of U.C.L.A., is not happy about it. In his deci-

sion, Judge Kiser cited Mr. Astin's 1977 book, *Four Critical Years*, which concluded that some male and female students benefited from single-sex education and that many men and women who graduate from single-sex institutions go on to become leaders in their fields.

The problem, Mr. Astin says, is that the book was based on research he conducted in the late 1960's and early 1970's—a time when many of the nation's leading private research universities and liberal-arts colleges admitted only men to their undergraduate programs.

Men who graduated from those colleges were likely to succeed, Mr. Astin says, because those institutions were among the best in American higher education in terms of faculties and facilities. "V.M.I. is not typical of the men's institutions we had in our sample in those days," he says.

Mr. Astin says the case shows that research should not be the sole basis for a court decision. "If you put students in stocks for four hours a day and you did research and found that they learned better that way, is that what you should do?" he asks.

He adds that policy makers should always be aware of philosophical issues that

Continued on Page A13